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18 *Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel for the Settlement Class*

19  
20                   **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
21                   **NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA**

22 IN RE ZOOM VIDEO COMMUNICATIONS,  
23 INC. PRIVACY LITIGATION

24 CASE NO. 3:20-cv-02155-LB

25 This Document Relates To:

26                   ALL ACTIONS

27  
28 **JOINT DECLARATION OF MARK C.  
MOLUMPHY AND TINA WOLFSON IN  
SUPPORT OF PLAINTIFFS' MOTION  
FOR (1) FINAL APPROVAL OF  
SETTLEMENT; AND (2) MOTION FOR  
AWARD OF ATTORNEYS' FEES,  
EXPENSES, AND SERVICE PAYMENTS**

Judge: Hon. Laurel Beeler  
Courtroom: B-15th floor  
Date: April 7, 2022  
Time: 9:30 a.m.

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1 We, Mark C. Molumphy and Tina Wolfson, declare and state as follows:

2 1. I, Mark C. Molumphy, am a member of the bar of the State of California and duly  
3 licensed to practice before all courts of the State of California as well as other federal courts. I am  
4 a partner at the law firm of Cotchett, Pitre & McCarthy LLP (“CPM”), and have litigated complex  
5 consumer and privacy class actions for over two decades.

6 2. I, Tina Wolfson, am a member of the bar of the State of California, New York, and  
7 District of Columbia and duly licensed to practice before all courts of the State of California as well  
8 as other state and federal courts. I am a partner and founding member of the law firm Ahdoot &  
9 Wolfson, PC (“AW”), established in 1998, and have litigated complex consumer and privacy class  
10 actions for over two decades.

11 3. We are Class Counsel for the Plaintiffs and the Settlement Class.<sup>1</sup> We have personal  
12 knowledge of the facts stated below and with the proceedings in this case. If called as witnesses,  
13 we would and could competently testify to all facts within our personal knowledge.

14 4. We respectfully submit this joint declaration in support of Plaintiffs’ Motion for  
15 Final Approval of the Settlement (the “Final Approval Motion”), and the entry of the [Proposed]  
16 Order Granting Final Approval of the Class Action Settlement, and Final Certification of the  
17 Settlement Class.

18 5. We also submit this declaration in support of Plaintiffs’ Motion for Attorneys’ Fees,  
19 Expenses, and Service Payments (the “Fees Motion”).

20 6. The Settlement achieved in this litigation is the product of the initiative,  
21 investigations, and hard work of skilled counsel. Based on our experience and knowledge  
22 regarding the factual and legal issues in this matter, and given the substantial benefits provided by  
23 the Settlement, it is our opinion that the proposed Settlement in this matter is fair, reasonable, and  
24 adequate, and is in the best interests of the Settlement Class Members.

25  
26  
27 <sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise defined herein, capitalized words and terms shall have the same meaning as  
28 ascribed to them in the Class Action Settlement Agreement and Release (“Settlement Agreement”).  
Dkt. No. 191-1.

1       **I. OVERVIEW OF THE LITIGATION AND DESCRIPTION OF WORK  
PERFORMED**

2       7.       After a year and a half of hard-fought and contentious litigation, the Parties reached  
3 an agreement to resolve Settlement Class Members' claims against Defendant, Zoom Video  
4 Communications, Inc. ("Zoom"), pursuant to the Class Action Settlement Agreement and Release  
5 ("Settlement Agreement") filed on July 31, 2021. Dkt. No. 190-1. The Settlement was reached  
6 only after extensive arm's-length negotiations between experienced counsel, including four  
7 mediation sessions and additional negotiations thereafter facilitated by respected mediator, Judge  
8 Jay C. Gandhi (Ret.). The Settlement provides both monetary and injunctive relief: Zoom will  
9 pay \$85 million and make meaningful changes relating to its operations, its Meetings app, and its  
10 privacy practices.

11      8.       The Settlement was a result of a significant amount of work performed by Class  
12 Counsel, as further described below.

13      A.       **The Complaints and Motions to Dismiss**

14      9.       In early 2020, usage of Zoom's video conferencing services increased dramatically  
15 in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Shortly thereafter, it was discovered that Zoom's claim  
16 to have end-to-end encryption was not accurate. In addition, it appeared that Zoom was improperly  
17 sharing its users' data without notice or consent through the use of third party software integrations  
18 from companies such as Facebook and Google. Moreover, Zoom meetings became the target of  
19 "Zoombombings"—*i.e.*, unwanted and unauthorized interruptions of video-conferences hosted  
20 over Zoom. Often, the Zoombombings were intentional and malicious in nature, intending to shock  
21 and horrify the meeting participants.

22      10.      Between March and May 2020, fourteen separate class action complaints were filed  
23 against Zoom alleging various state and federal claims for misrepresentations and violations of  
24 Zoom customers' security and privacy. Dkt. No. 62.

25      11.      On May 28, 2020, the Court issued an order consolidating the actions, and on June  
26 30, 2020, appointed Tina Wolfson of Ahdoot & Wolfson, and Mark C. Molumphy of Cotchett, Pitre  
27 & McCarthy as Interim Co-Lead Counsel. Dkt. No. 62 at 7; Dkt. No. 92 at 2. The Court appointed  
28 Rachelle R. Byrd of Wolf Haldenstein Adler Freeman & Herz LLP, Albert Y. Chang of Bottini &

1 Bottini, Inc., and Eric H. Gibbs of the Gibbs Law Group LLP to the Plaintiffs' Steering Committee  
 2 ("PSC"). *Id.*

3       12. Class Counsel expended significant effort from the inception of pre-suit  
 4 investigation to the filing of their respective underlying complaints to obtain and analyze all  
 5 publicly available information and reports concerning Zoom's alleged conduct, as well as  
 6 investigate and document the applicable personal experiences of dozens of class members.

7       13. Class Counsel conducted a thorough investigation to develop the theories of liability  
 8 and determine the facts that formed the basis of the allegations against Zoom. The research included  
 9 a review of information Zoom made publicly available on digital privacy, data security, and  
 10 unauthorized intrusions into video conferences, as well as other investigations into Zoom itself and  
 11 similar services' practices. Class Counsel reviewed numerous scholarly and technical publications  
 12 regarding cybersecurity best practices applicable to this case, as well as all aspects of consumer  
 13 data collection and sharing, including dark patterns, co-mingling, anonymization and de-  
 14 anonymization, and data monetization. Additionally, Class Counsel consulted with technical  
 15 forensic experts as well as privacy damages experts to form potential theories of liability as well as  
 16 damage theories. Class Counsel also conducted in-house forensics on various devices to ascertain  
 17 Zoom's consumer data collection practices during different periods of time. The pre-suit  
 18 investigation also included interviews with hundreds of class members regarding their experiences  
 19 using Zoom. Class Counsel, along with the PSC, vetted numerous class members to select the best  
 20 class representatives.

21       14. On July 30, 2020, Class Counsel filed a Consolidated Amended Class Action  
 22 Complaint ("CAC"). Dkt. No. 114. The CAC was the result of considerable amount of work.  
 23 Class Counsel spent substantial time researching both legal and factual issues to determine  
 24 applicable facts, the extent of Plaintiffs' legal allegations, and the causes of action to allege against  
 25 Zoom.

26       15. The CAC alleged nine causes of actions: violations of invasion of privacy and  
 27 violations of the California Constitution, negligence, breach of implied contract, breach of implied  
 28 covenant of good faith and fair dealing, unjust enrichment, violation of the Unfair Competition Law

1 (“UCL”), violation of the California Consumers Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”), violation of the  
 2 Comprehensive Computer Data Access and Fraud Act (“CDAFA”), and deceit by concealment.

3       16. On September 14, 2020, Zoom moved to dismiss the CAC. Dkt. No. 120. On  
 4 October 14, 2020, after extensive meet and confer efforts, the Parties filed a Joint Stipulation with  
 5 Proposed Order to Allow Plaintiffs to File a First Amended Consolidated Class Action Complaint.  
 6 Dkt. No. 123.

7       17. On October 28, 2020, Class Counsel filed the First Amended Consolidated Class  
 8 Action Complaint (“FAC”). Dkt. No. 126. The FAC (1) added three California plaintiffs; (2)  
 9 alleged in greater detail the harms Plaintiffs experienced as a result of Zoom’s various violations;  
 10 (3) alleged additional facts regarding Zoom’s failure to warn its users; and (4) clarified Plaintiffs’  
 11 position that Zoom’s disclosures to third parties are not limited to just the Facebook software  
 12 development kit (“SDK”), LinkedIn Navigator, or Google Firebase Analytics.

13       18. On December 2, 2020, Zoom moved to dismiss the FAC. Dkt. No. 134. In preparing  
 14 Plaintiffs’ opposition to this motion to dismiss, Class Counsel conducted comprehensive research  
 15 and related factual investigation to rebut Zoom’s arguments and the evidence Zoom requested the  
 16 Court judicially notice. This legal research was particularly labor-intensive as it involved new and  
 17 dynamic areas of the law regarding liability for collecting, co-mingling, and sharing of consumer  
 18 information by technical applications on various consumer devices, cybersecurity liability, and  
 19 online content publisher immunity. After these extensive efforts, Plaintiffs filed their opposition to  
 20 the motion. Dkt. No. 141.

21       19. On March 11, 2020, the Court granted in part and denied in part Zoom’s motion to  
 22 dismiss the FAC. Dkt. No. 168.

23       20. The Court dismissed the following claims with leave to amend:

- 24           • “Zoombombing” claims to the extent they (1) challenge the harmfulness of content  
                 provided by another; and (2) derive from Zoom’s status or conduct as a publisher or  
                 speaker of that content.
- 26           • Count 1: Invasion of privacy under California Law.
- 27           • Count 2: Negligence.
- 28           • Count 8: California’s Comprehensive Data Access and Fraud Act (“CDAFA”).

- 1     • Counts 6, 7, and 9: Unfair Competition Law (“UCL”) claim under the “fraudulent”  
 2 prong; Consumer Legal Remedies Act (“CLRA”); and California Civil Code §  
 1710(3) fraudulent concealment.

3     21. The Court denied the motion to dismiss on the following claims:

- 4     • “Zoombombing” claims to the extent they do not either (1) challenge the  
 5 harmfulness of content provided by another; or (2) derive from Zoom’s status or  
 conduct as a publisher or speaker of that content.
- 6     • Count 3: Implied contract.
- 7     • Count 4: Implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing.
- 8     • Count 5: Unjust enrichment/quasi contract.
- 9     • Count 6: UCL claims under the “unlawful” and “unfair” prongs.

10    22. On May 12, 2021, Class Counsel filed the operative Second Amended Consolidated

11 Class Action Complaint (“SAC”). Dkt. No. 179. This amended pleading again involved  
 12 considerable factual investigation and legal research to address the aspects of Zoom’s motion to  
 13 dismiss that were granted by the Court. The SAC responded to the Motion to Dismiss Order by  
 14 bolstering the allegations with detail as to when the Plaintiffs used the Meetings app, on what  
 15 devices, their frequent geographical locations when using the Meetings app, and the private nature  
 16 of the Plaintiffs’ Zoom meetings. *Id.* The SAC alleged six causes of actions and omitted the  
 17 previously asserted claims for negligence, fraud, and violations of the CDAFA.

18    23. Thus, Class Counsel drafted and conducted extensive research to draft the initial and  
 19 three subsequent consolidated complaints which detailed Zoom’s various violations, including but  
 20 not limited to, Zoom’s liability related to meeting intrusions, invasion of privacy rights, sharing of  
 21 user data without consent, implied contract and implied covenant of good faith and fair dealing,  
 22 unlawful and unfair prongs under the UCL, and identifying and describing the claims of Plaintiffs  
 23 on behalf of the Settlement Class. Class Counsel also successfully opposed Zoom’s motion to  
 24 dismiss and evidentiary submission, which included exhaustive legal research, much of which was  
 25 with regard to new and dynamic areas of the law.

26    **B. Discovery Efforts and Related Motion Practice**

27    24. Class Counsel engaged in a comprehensive discovery program, including pursuing  
 28 documents from Zoom, serving subpoenas on numerous third parties, consultation with experts

1 regarding appropriate search terms, extensive search term negotiations and motion practice, and  
 2 reviewing of documents produced by Zoom, third parties, and governmental sources. This process  
 3 forced Class Counsel to contend with near-constant discovery disputes, requiring weekly  
 4 discussions and lengthy meet and confer calls with opposing counsel.

5       25. Class Counsel dedicated substantial time and effort drafting discovery, consulting  
 6 with technical experts regarding appropriate discovery requests, negotiating at length an ESI  
 7 protocol, custodians and search terms, reviewing written responses, attempting to resolve disputes  
 8 through extensive meet and confer efforts, and appearing multiple times before the Court with the  
 9 disputes that could not be resolved. Plaintiffs filed a series of discovery motions with Magistrate  
 10 Judge Susan van Keulen (who served as the discovery Judge (Dkt. No. 15)), and with Judge Koh.  
 11 As explained below, each motion required hours of preparation, consultation with experts,  
 12 seemingly endless meet and confers, drafting of joint submission letters, oral argument, and in many  
 13 instances, supplemental briefing.

14           **i. December 2020 Dispute Regarding the Protective Order**

15       26. In preparation for the production of substantive discovery responses, the Parties  
 16 deadlocked on certain provisions included in the proposed Protective Order and the Federal Rule  
 17 of Evidence 502(d) Order.

18       27. After numerous meet and confers, Plaintiffs and Zoom filed joint briefing  
 19 concerning two issues. First, Plaintiffs opposed Zoom's request to include more stringent patent  
 20 provisions in the Protective Order, given that this case was not a patent case. The second issue  
 21 related to Zoom's request that it be permitted to clawback any privileged document, at any time,  
 22 while Plaintiffs argued that a clawback should be made within 30 days of production of the  
 23 document. Dkt. No. 135.

24       28. Judge van Keulen requested that the Parties submit a single word document of the  
 25 protective order and a single word document of the Federal Rule of Evidence 502(d) Order,  
 26 indicating the proposed competing languages. Dkt. No. 136. The Parties continued to meet and  
 27 confer on these joint submissions. Based on the Parties' submissions, on December 16, 2020, Judge  
 28 van Keulen issued the operative Protective Order (Dkt. No. 139) and Federal Rule of Evidence

1 502(d) Order. Dkt. No. 140.

2       29. On December 30, 2020, Class Counsel appealed to Judge Koh for relief from Judge  
 3 van Keulen’s order adopting Zoom’s proposed Protective Order language, which included stringent  
 4 provisions normally included in patent cases only. Dkt. No. 142. A full round of briefing ensued.  
 5 See Dkt. Nos. 142, 144, 146. On January 26, 2021, the Court upheld Judge van Keulen’s Order.  
 6 Dkt. No. 148.

7           **ii. February 2021 Dispute Regarding the Scope of Discovery**

8       30. As the battle waged on the provisions within the Protective Order and Federal Rule  
 9 of Evidence 502(d) Order, the Parties were also mired in document production discussions in  
 10 response to Plaintiffs’ requests for documents. Despite several meet and confers, the Parties were  
 11 at an impasse on the scope of discovery and document production deadlines. The Parties were  
 12 further deadlocked over the relevancy of certain requests, search terms, and custodians. Together,  
 13 the Parties spent days conferring and negotiating over each one of the 67 Requests.

14       31. On February 5, 2021, the Parties filed a second joint discovery letter brief regarding  
 15 Zoom’s objections and responses to Plaintiffs’ Requests for Production of Documents. Dkt. No.  
 16 150. Class Counsel submitted a joint chart detailing the positions of the Parties for each of  
 17 Plaintiffs’ 67 document requests.

18       32. On February 9, 2021, Judge van Keulen issued an order providing guidance on the  
 19 disputed discovery categories. Dkt. No. 152. In response to the order, the Parties engaged in  
 20 additional meet and confers. On February 16, 2021, the Parties appeared and engaged in lengthy  
 21 argument before the Court. Dkt. No. 152. On the same day, Judge van Keulen issued a second  
 22 order regarding the disagreement, narrowing the scope of discovery and partially resolving the  
 23 Parties’ disputes. Dkt. No. 154. The Court also required the Parties to continue to meet and confer  
 24 on the discovery as narrowed by the Court. Class Counsel promptly engaged Zoom in further meet  
 25 and confers and successfully resolved most of the remaining issues.

26       33. On February 18, 2021, Class Counsel filed a Supplemental Joint Statement  
 27 Regarding Discovery Dispute to address the last unresolved discovery issues. Dkt. No. 157. Zoom  
 28 represented that it was reviewing thousands of documents, including over 125,000 documents

1 related to encryption only. *Id.* at 4. On February 23, 2021, the Parties again appeared before Judge  
 2 van Keulen. Dkt. No. 164. Judge van Keulen issued the Order Regarding Supplemental Joint  
 3 Statement Regarding Discovery Dispute on the two remaining discovery disputes, requiring Zoom  
 4 to review and produce the encryption related documents to Plaintiffs – which included the 125,000  
 5 documents Zoom had agreed to review and produce (Dkt. No. 157), plus another almost 100,000  
 6 documents identified based on Plaintiffs’ search terms. Dkt. No. 165.

7           **iii. March 2021 Dispute Regarding Zoom’s Request to Stay Discovery**

8       34. After the Court granted in part and denied in part Zoom’s motion to dismiss (Dkt.  
 9 No. 168), Zoom reversed its position after its months-long discovery discussions with Class  
 10 Counsel, halted its planned production of the documents identified in Judge van Keulen’s order,  
 11 terminated discussion on identifying the bulk of documents that still needed to be produced, and  
 12 insisted that it no longer had to comply with the previously agreed upon scope of production. Zoom  
 13 also refused to provide hit count reports on relevant search terms. Plaintiffs immediately contacted  
 14 Zoom to discuss. Despite meeting and conferring, the Parties were unable to reach a resolution.  
 15 On March 29, 2021, the Parties submitted a third Joint Statement Regarding Discovery Dispute,  
 16 wherein Plaintiffs argued that the scope of discovery had not changed following the Motion to  
 17 Dismiss Order, and that Zoom could not unilaterally cease participating in discovery. Dkt. No. 170.

18       35. In addition to its submission before Judge van Keulen, on March 30, 2021, Zoom  
 19 filed a Motion to Stay Discovery before the Court (Dkt. No. 172), which Class Counsel opposed.  
 20 Dkt. No. 173. Three days after Plaintiffs filed their opposition, Judge Koh denied Zoom’s motion.  
 21 Dkt. No. 174. Judge van Keulen similarly disagreed that discovery should be stayed, or narrowed,  
 22 and ordered Zoom to resume document production “without limitation.” Dkt. No. 175 at 1.

23           **C. Class Counsel’s Document Collection, Production, and Deposition Efforts**

24       36. Class Counsel served written discovery on Zoom including 67 document requests  
 25 and several sets of interrogatories, totaling 47 interrogatories. In response, Zoom produced and  
 26 Plaintiffs reviewed tens of thousands of pages of documents. Zoom’s responses to Plaintiffs’  
 27 interrogatories were also subject to much contention, however the Parties reached the Settlement  
 28 before those disputes matured into motion practice.

1       37. In addition, Zoom served written discovery and document requests on each of the  
 2 14 Plaintiffs who were named in the FAC, including 60 document requests for each Plaintiff. Class  
 3 Counsel met and conferred with Zoom several times on search terms and to narrow the scope of  
 4 Zoom's requests. On behalf of all 14 Plaintiffs, Class Counsel provided objections and responses  
 5 to Zoom's requests for admission, interrogatories, and requests for production of documents, for a  
 6 total of 523 written responses. Class Counsel also collected and reviewed Plaintiffs' documents  
 7 and ultimately produced thousands of pages of documents on behalf of the Plaintiffs. Responding  
 8 to written discovery requests, collecting documents from 14 Plaintiffs, and then producing  
 9 voluminous responses and materials to Zoom involved a significant amount of work.

10      38. In addition to written discovery, Class Counsel sought testimonial evidence from  
 11 Zoom under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 30(b)(6), identifying 65 topics for inquiry after  
 12 consultation with experts. The parties engaged in numerous meet and confer conferences on  
 13 Plaintiffs' proposed deposition topics and related document requests. Class Counsel also began  
 14 preparing for the depositions of four Zoom employees.

15      39. Through its discovery efforts and consultation with experts, Class Counsel learned  
 16 many key facts, including the following:

17           a. Zoom collected approximately \$1.07 billion in Zoom Meetings subscriptions  
 18 from Settlement Class Members who paid for a subscription. The Settlement Fund amount of \$85  
 19 million, therefore, represents approximately 8% of the total revenues collected.

20           b. The time period during which this revenue was collected includes the period  
 21 when Zoom claims to have corrected its alleged E2EE misrepresentations (in April 2020), as well  
 22 as the period when it implemented a new E2EE solution for Zoom Meetings.

23           c. Based on consultation with damage experts, Class Counsel determined that  
 24 a resolution returning 15% of a Paid Subscribers' total core subscription would be an excellent  
 25 result, particularly when considering the risks of litigation and the inherent difficulty in  
 26 apportioning the value of E2EE to Paid Subscribers amongst other features of the Zoom service.  
 27 Class Counsel, in consultation with their experts, also determined that a resolution returning \$15 to  
 28 Settlement Class Members who never paid for Zoom was also within the ballpark of what

1 consumers may be willing to receive in exchange for the type of data the SAC alleges Zoom  
 2 disclosed.

3                   d. On average, Settlement Class Members who are Paid Subscribers paid  
 4 approximately \$306.66 to Zoom, and a return of 15% of this amount is approximately \$46.00.

5                   **D. Nonparty Discovery**

6                  40. Plaintiffs investigated non-parties with discoverable information and issued over a  
 7 dozen subpoenas to third parties. The targeted non-parties were (1) companies providing  
 8 integrations to the Zoom Meetings app (services that enhanced the Zoom Meetings experience, *i.e.*,  
 9 live transcription of a Zoom meeting); (2) companies offering cybersecurity services to Zoom; (3)  
 10 companies helping Zoom with privacy compliance; and (4) companies that were known to have  
 11 internally evaluated Zoom's security. After issuing the subpoenas and analyzing the responses and  
 12 objections, Class Counsel engaged in meet and confer with non-parties to ascertain potentially  
 13 responsive documents, and additional meet and confer with Zoom to determine whether the  
 14 requested documents were accessible from Zoom.

15                41. Class Counsel also made several Freedom of Information Act requests to the Federal  
 16 Trade Commission ("FTC") seeking relevant information pertaining to Plaintiffs' theories of  
 17 liability including consumer complaints. Class Counsel reviewed the productions received from  
 18 the FTC.

19                42. Through the life of the case, Class Counsel continued its discovery and investigation  
 20 efforts with a comprehensive plan that incorporated expert consultation and technical research.  
 21 These efforts served multiple purposes to benefit the prosecution of the class action against Zoom:  
 22 to prepare for potential amendments of the pleadings, to anticipate merits and damages-related  
 23 issues, assist with discovery dispute, and to address complex issues pertaining to injunctive relief  
 24 and administration of a potential settlement.

25                   **II. THE SETTLEMENT PROCESS**

26                   **A. Negotiations and Mediation**

27                43. The Parties engaged in extensive negotiations over the course of many months,  
 28 including four formal mediation sessions and numerous additional discussions facilitated by the

1 Honorable Jay C. Gandhi (Ret.), a former United States Magistrate Judge in the Central District of  
 2 California and a highly respected mediator with JAMS. Judge Gandhi has extensive experience in  
 3 class action litigation, both from his time as a Magistrate Judge, and as a mediator of many class  
 4 actions, including multiple data privacy cases where a settlement was reached and subsequently  
 5 approved. Judge Gandhi remained highly involved throughout the lengthy negotiation process.

6       44. Class Counsel had a thorough understanding of the composition of the Settlement  
 7 Class, the nature of Zoom's anticipated defenses on the merits, the likely nature of arguments that  
 8 would be advanced at class certification, summary judgment, and trial, and the complex technical  
 9 issues surrounding the claims and defenses, and potential injunctive relief.

10      45. Before the mediation sessions, the Parties exchanged and vetted information to  
 11 prepare for and facilitate productive mediation discussion, in addition to the extensive information  
 12 already gleaned through discovery. The Parties engaged in mediation-related discovery which  
 13 included Class Counsel working closely with Plaintiffs to obtain information requested by Zoom.

14      46. The mediation sessions with Judge Gandhi were particularly complex due to the  
 15 unique nature of the claims, the novel technology involved, and the monetary and injunctive relief  
 16 Plaintiffs were seeking. The Parties conducted extensive negotiation sessions after each mediation,  
 17 almost all of them with the assistance and oversight of Judge Gandhi. The Parties commenced  
 18 mediation in early November 2020. Although progress was made, the case did not settle at that  
 19 time, and the Parties continued extensive negotiations with Judge Gandhi's assistance. After  
 20 several months of intense discussions, during which several critical motions were decided, in April  
 21 2021, Judge Gandhi presented an \$85 million non-reversionary fund through a double-blind  
 22 mediator's proposal to the Parties, and both Parties accepted. It took several more months of  
 23 negotiations, before the final terms, including injunctive relief and many other key terms, were  
 24 hammered out.

25      47. With the participation of prominent data privacy experts, and after engaging in  
 26 numerous video and phone conferences with Zoom's counsel and Zoom in-house counsel, Plaintiffs  
 27 successfully negotiated significant injunctive relief in addition to the monetary relief. These  
 28 injunctive relief negotiations, which extended for months, included several iterations and revisions

1 of written proposals and counter-proposals, discussions with Zoom's in-house counsel, consultation  
 2 with experts, and additional mediation with Judge Gandhi.

3       48. Documenting the Settlement was also incredibly labor-intensive, as the Parties  
 4 extensively negotiated each aspect of the Settlement Agreement and its many exhibits. This process  
 5 included negotiations regarding the logistics and substance of the notice plan, and Class Counsel  
 6 spent numerous hours obtaining and negotiating bids from three well-established, experienced, and  
 7 highly regarded class action notice and administration firms.

8       49. After the Parties decided to seek designation of Epiq as the Settlement  
 9 Administrator, Class Counsel spent significant time negotiating the specific terms of their  
 10 engagement, as well as parameters of the security regarding and restrictions on the use of  
 11 Settlement Class Member data. Several drafts and redlines of the Settlement Agreement and its  
 12 many exhibits were exchanged, followed by lengthy discussions and negotiations between the  
 13 Parties. In addition, Class Counsel collaborated with notice experts at Epiq to create and oversee  
 14 one of the largest class notice programs in class action history, with notice sent to more than 150  
 15 million Settlement Class Members.

16       **B. The Court Grants Preliminary Approval of the Settlement**

17       50. On July 31, 2021, Plaintiffs filed their motion for preliminary approval of the  
 18 Settlement. Dkt. No. 190. The Parties attended the in-person preliminary approval hearing on  
 19 October 21, 2021, where the Court thoroughly vetted the details of the settlement and proposed  
 20 notice program. Judge Koh praised the notices to Settlement Class Members for being "clear and  
 21 concise" and "really user friendly" at the Preliminary Approval Hearing. Satisfied with the  
 22 robustness of the settlement and proposed notice program, that same day, the Court granted  
 23 Plaintiffs' motion for preliminary approval, provisionally certified the nationwide Settlement Class,  
 24 and directed notice to be issued to the Settlement Class Members pursuant to the Settlement and  
 25 preliminary approval motion. Dkt. No. 204.

26       51. As part of the class action administrator vetting and bidding process, Class Counsel  
 27 had already discussed at length with Epiq their thorough and rigorous practices and policies to  
 28 ensure security and privacy of Settlement Class Member data. Pursuant to the Court's direction at

1 the October 21, 2021, preliminary approval hearing, Class Counsel re-engaged with Epiq to re-  
 2 confirm that Epiq implemented such best practices.

3       52. Thereafter, Class Counsel worked with Epiq and Zoom to ensure that the Settlement  
 4 Website and Notice forms were prepared correctly, that Notice was disseminated within the time  
 5 frame established by the Preliminary Approval Order, responded to numerous Settlement Class  
 6 Member inquiries, vetted financial institutions in which the Settlement Fund was to be deposited,  
 7 monitored the claims, oversaw the reminder email process, and generally ensured that the  
 8 administration of the Settlement was performed in a timely and correct manner. With a Settlement  
 9 Class of over 150 million individuals, Class Counsel were, and remain today, in frequent contact  
 10 with Settlement Class Members to respond to their inquiries and assist in the claims process.

### 11       **III. ATTORNEYS' FEES, LITIGATION EXPENSES, AND SERVICE PAYMENTS**

#### 12       A. **Attorneys' Fees Incurred by Class Counsel and Plaintiffs' Steering** 13                   **Committee**

14       53. Class Counsel's efforts in this case, including over 9,993 hours of work in the face  
 15 of vigorous opposition from Zoom, have resulted in a Class Settlement of \$85 million and  
 16 important injunctive relief including platform enhancements, privacy enhancements and  
 17 disclosures, and internal tracking and reporting functions, that will provide important protections  
 18 for Settlement Class Members going forward.

19       54. Class Counsel made every effort to litigate this complex case efficiently and  
 20 effectively. Most of the work on the case (8,473 hours) was performed by attorneys and staff at  
 21 CPM and AW, overseen by Mark Molumphy and Tina Wolfson, who were appointed Co-Lead  
 22 Counsel by the Court. Attorneys from the PSC firms, Wolf Haldenstein Adler Freeman & Herz  
 23 LLP, Bottini & Bottini, Inc., and Gibbs Law Group LLP, collectively together contributed 1,520  
 24 hours.

25       55. Class Counsel worked on a fully contingent basis and assumed the risk of  
 26 challenging Zoom, a well-resourced defendant represented by experienced counsel, that would  
 27 have continued to vigorously defend its business practices had the litigation gone forward. Zoom  
 28 contested its liability from the very beginning, filing multiple motions to dismiss and asserting that

1 Plaintiffs had failed to adequately allege any viable claims. Indeed, it was only through Class  
 2 Counsels' diligence and skill that Plaintiffs successfully defeated Zoom's motions to dismiss and  
 3 then to stay discovery. The successful result was all the more remarkable given the complex and  
 4 novel claims in this case.

5       56. Class Counsel have substantial expertise in consumer class actions. The quality of  
 6 their representation is reflected in the work they performed throughout the case and, ultimately, in  
 7 the favorable Settlement for the Settlement Class. Over the course of several years, Class Counsel  
 8 advanced the litigation in the face of multiple motions to dismiss, discovery disputes, and other  
 9 roadblocks.

10      57. As described above, Class Counsel performed a significant amount of work in this  
 11 Action, including researching and preparing the consolidated complaints, defending against  
 12 dispositive and discovery motions, and consulting with experts to improve the privacy and security  
 13 of Zoom's Meetings app. Moreover, Class Counsel engaged in extensive, hard-fought discovery,  
 14 and participated in numerous mediation and settlement negotiations. Class Counsel closely  
 15 monitored the work and assignments of members of the PSC to ensure fairness and order, as well  
 16 as to minimize any work duplication.

17      58. Class Counsel request an award of \$21.25 million in attorneys' fees, which  
 18 represents 25% of the \$85 million Settlement Fund.

19      59. The reasonableness of the proposed percentage fee award is supported by a cross-  
 20 check against the total lodestar of Plaintiffs' Counsel. Plaintiffs' Counsel have collectively devoted  
 21 9,993 hours to litigating this case, from inception through December 31, 2021, with a collective  
 22 lodestar of \$6,703,688. Thus, the requested fee award of \$21.25 million represents a multiplier of  
 23 3.17. This lodestar does not include any time devoted to the Motion for Final Approval or the  
 24 Motion for Attorneys' Fees, Expenses, and Service Payments. By the Final Approval Hearing on  
 25 April 7, 2022, Class Counsel's reasonable lodestar will have increased due to the time spent briefing  
 26 and arguing final approval and overseeing the notice and claims process. This lodestar also does  
 27 not include any time spent by counsel in the California state court action, which will be dismissed  
 28 as part of this global resolution, and fees paid solely from any award made in this Action to Class

1 Counsel. Including California state counsel's collective lodestar of \$416,742.00 would result in a  
 2 total lodestar of \$7,120,430 and a multiplier of 2.98.

3       60. As confirmed in the respective declarations from each of the firms involved in this  
 4 Action, the hourly rates used to determine lodestar represent Class Counsel's customary  
 5 professional rates. Pursuant to the Court's Order Appointing Interim Co-Lead Class Counsel and  
 6 Plaintiffs' Steering Committee (Dkt. No. 92), Class Counsel audited and reviewed the hours  
 7 submitted by the PSC on a monthly basis in accordance with Plaintiffs' Time and Expense  
 8 Reporting Protocol ("Protocol") hereto attached as **Exhibit 1**.

9       61. Attached hereto as **Exhibits 2-7** are true and correct copies of declarations from the  
 10 lead partners working on the Action from both Class Counsel, the three PSC firms, and the two  
 11 California state counsel firms, including charts illustrating their respective lodestar, broken down  
 12 by professionals and the Protocol's billing categories, along with expenses, and each firm's resume.

13       62. Class Counsel's hourly rates are fully commensurate with the hourly rates of other  
 14 nationally prominent firms performing similar work for both plaintiffs and defendants. Here,  
 15 Class Counsel's billing ranges were \$675.00 to \$950.00 for partners, \$415.00 to \$640.00 for non-  
 16 partner attorneys, including of counsel, and associates, and \$150.00 to \$440.00 for paralegals, law  
 17 clerks, and litigation support staff. *See Exhibits 2-6.* After considering all of these data points,  
 18 we have determined that the rates are reasonable for each of the professionals who worked on this  
 19 matter.

20       63. Because of our class action practice, we keep current on federal and California state  
 21 law developments on the subject of attorneys' fees (AW is headquartered in Los Angeles and also  
 22 maintains offices in New York and Philadelphia; CPM is headquartered in Burlingame, and also  
 23 maintains offices in New York, Los Angeles and Seattle). Accordingly, Class Counsel is familiar  
 24 with the prevailing market rates for leading attorneys in California who litigate complex class  
 25 actions.

26       64. AW and CPM periodically establish hourly rates for the firms' billing  
 27 personnel. AW and CPM establish their rates based on a number of factors, including prevailing  
 28 market rates for attorneys and law firms in the Los Angeles and San Francisco areas, respectively,

1 that have attorneys and staff of comparable skill, experience, and qualifications.

2       65. Moreover, the rates requested by Class Counsel are the same rates standardly  
 3 charged to our hourly billing clients, and in line with the non-contingent market rates charged by  
 4 attorneys of reasonably comparable experience, skill, and reputation for reasonably comparable  
 5 services and supported by surveys of legal rates.

6           **B. Unreimbursed Costs and Litigation Expenses**

7       66. Class Counsel have collectively incurred \$130,842.24 in unreimbursed litigation  
 8 expenses from inception to December 31, 2021, in connection with the prosecution of this Action.  
 9 This amount is supported by each firm's separate declaration. *See Exhibit E to Ex. 2; Exhibit D*  
 10 to **Exs. 3-6**. The costs advanced included expenses for mediations, expert consultants, legal  
 11 research, court reporting services, copying and mailing, and other customary litigation expenses.  
 12 As confirmed in the respective firm declarations, these expenses are based on the books and records  
 13 of the firms and represent an accurate recordation of costs and expenses incurred in connection with  
 14 this Action. *Id.*

15       67. These expenses were advanced by Plaintiffs' Counsel on a contingent basis,  
 16 including their contributions to a litigation fund, which were used to finance the joint prosecution  
 17 of this litigation. The total amount of unreimbursed expenses sought by Class Counsel excludes  
 18 the unused funds currently remaining in the litigation fund. *See Exhibit D to Ex. 2*, Declaration of  
 19 Mark C. Molumphy in Support of Plaintiffs' Motion for Final Approval, and for Attorneys' Fees,  
 20 Expenses, and Service Payments.

21           **C. Service Payments to Plaintiffs**

22       68. The twelve Plaintiffs named in the SAC request Service Payments of \$5,000 each.  
 23 This is, at most, only \$60,000 (0.07%) of the \$85 million Class Settlement Amount.

24       69. Plaintiffs spent over a year prosecuting this Action, and have spent many hours  
 25 reviewing pleadings, communicating regularly with Class Counsel, responding to requests for  
 26 information for settlement discussions or discovery requests, and reviewing and producing  
 27 documents. Plaintiffs were instrumental in the drafting of the SAC, making themselves available,  
 28 including weekends, for extensive discussions with Class Counsel and reviewing the SAC before

1 filing. Plaintiffs worked closely with Class Counsel to provide responses to Zoom's requests for  
2 production of documents, interrogatories, and requests for admission. Plaintiffs further engaged in  
3 several rounds of document collection, including working with a third-party vendor for document  
4 collection, sometimes lasting hours and spanning multiple sessions.

5 70. All the Plaintiffs were instrumental in the success of this case, and the service awards  
6 requested are warranted, given the considerable settlement they each helped achieve for the benefit  
7 of Settlement Class Members.

8 We declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of America that the  
9 foregoing is true and correct. Executed this 28<sup>th</sup> day of January 2022 in Burbank, and Burlingame,  
10 California.

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*/s/ Tina Wolfson*  
Tina Wolfson

*/s/ Mark C. Molumphy*  
Mark C. Molumphy

1                   **ATTESTATION PURSUANT TO CIVIL LOCAL RULE 5-1(i)(3)**

2                   I, Mark C. Molumphy, attest that concurrence in the filing of this document has been  
3 obtained from the other signatory. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United  
4 States of America that the foregoing is true and correct.

5                   Executed this 28th day of January, 2022, at Burlingame, California.

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7                   /s/ Mark C. Molumphy

8                   Mark C. Molumphy

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